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F.M.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF GUAM

F.M.,

Plaintiff,

vs.

HOLY SEE (STATE OF THE VATICAN CITY), Its INSTRUMENTALITIES AND/OR AGENTS - DOES 1-10; ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF AGANA, a Corporation sole; CAPUCHIN FRANCISCANS; CAPUCHIN FRANCISCANS, PROVINCE OF ST. MARY; CAPUCHIN FRANCISCANS CUSTODY OF STAR OF THE SEA; BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, a congressionally chartered corporation, authorized to do business in Guam; BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA ALOHA COUNSEL CHAMORRO DISTRICT; LOUIS BROUILLARD, an individual, DOE ENTITIES 1-5; and DOE-INDIVIDUALS 6-50, inclusive,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO. _____

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES FOR:

1. Child Sexual Abuse
2. Negligence
3. Negligent Supervision
4. Negligent Hiring and Retention
5. Breach of Fiduciary Duty / Confidential Relationship

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff F.M. ("F.M.") files this Complaint for damages based on prior sexual abuse (the "Complaint") against Defendants Holy See, Archbishop of Agana, a corporation sole, Capuchin Franciscans, Capuchin Franciscans, Province of St. Mary, Capuchin Franciscans Custody of Star of the Sea, Boy Scouts of America, a congressionally chartered corporation, authorized to do business on Guam, the Boy

1 Scouts of America Aloha Council Chamorro District, Louis Brouillard, an individual,
2 and DOES 1-50 ("Defendants").

3
4 **I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5 1. This Court has personal jurisdiction over this matter because Defendants
6 purposefully availed themselves to the benefit of the laws of this judicial district by
7 regularly transacting and/or conducting business in this territory.

8 2. This Court also has subject matter jurisdiction over this matter and
9 personal jurisdiction over the Holy See under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1602, 1605. This Court has
10 jurisdiction over the Holy See because the acts complained of involve an activity for
11 which the law provides an exception to sovereign immunity. This sex abuse against
12 F.M. for which the Holy See is being sued falls within the tortious act exception to the
13 Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act.

14 3. Venue is appropriate under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because this is the
15 judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the
16 claim occurred, and or a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is
17 situated.

18 **II. PARTIES**

19 4. At all times relevant hereto, F.M. has been and is an individual who
20 resided in Barrigada, Guam, during his childhood years. When he was a minor boy,
21 F.M. was sexually abused by Louis Brouillard, an ordained priest of the Roman
22 Catholic Archbishop of Agana, and a scoutmaster for the Boy Scouts of America and
23 its Boy Scouts of America Aloha Council Chamorro District. F.M. is currently 49 years
24 old. Plaintiff F.M. is identified throughout this complaint by his initials in order to
25 protect his privacy.

26 5. Defendant Holy See (State of the Vatican City), (the "Holy See") is a
foreign sovereign. Defendant Holy See is the ecclesiastical, governmental, and

1 administrative capital of the Roman Catholic Church. Defendant Holy See is the
2 composite of the authority, jurisdiction, and sovereignty vested in the Pope and his
3 delegated advisors to direct the world-wide Roman Catholic Church. Defendant Holy
4 See has unqualified and direct power over the Catholic Church, including each and
5 every individual and section of the church. Defendant Holy See directs, supervises,
6 supports, promotes and provides religious, policy, and political mandates to Roman
7 Catholics world-wide. Defendant Holy See engages in these activities through its
8 agents and employees including cardinals, bishops, and clergy, including religious
9 order priests, brothers and sisters. Defendant Holy See dictates and safeguards the
10 morals and standards of conduct of the cardinals, bishops, and clergy of the Catholic
11 Church. Defendant Holy See does this by and through its agents, employees, and
12 instrumentalities, including the Congregation for the Clergy and the Congregation for
13 Religious, which are both delegated by the Pope and act on his behalf. It appoints
14 cardinals and bishops, ordains clergy, and creates, divides and re-aligns dioceses,
15 archdioceses and ecclesiastical provinces. It also gives final approval to the creation,
16 division or suppression of provinces of religious orders. Defendant Holy See promotes
17 the sacred liturgy, and directs and coordinates the spreading of its faith and policy
18 directives and other things necessary to promote the faith. It controls the appointment,
19 assignment and re-assignment of bishops, superiors of religious orders, and through
20 the bishops and superiors of religious orders, has the power to directly assign and
21 remove individual clergy. All bishops, clergy, and priests, including religious order
22 priests, vow to show respect and obedience to the Pope and the Holy See. Defendant
23 Holy See also examines and is responsible for the work and discipline and all those
24 things which concern bishops, superiors of religious orders, priests and deacons of the
25 religious clergy. In furtherance of this duty, Defendant Holy See requires bishops to
26 file a report, on a regular basis, outlining the status of, and any problems with, clergy.
Defendant Holy See promulgates and enforces the laws and regulations regarding the

1 education, training and standards of conduct and discipline of its members and those
2 who serve in the governmental, administrative, judicial, educational and pastoral
3 workings of the Catholic Church world-wide. Defendant Holy See is also directly
4 responsible for removing superiors of religious orders, bishops, archbishops and
5 cardinals from service and/or making them ineligible for positions of leadership in the
6 various divisions and offices of the Catholic Church.

7 6. Defendant Holy See acted through individuals, corporations, and
8 associations, the true names of which are presently unknown to Plaintiff and because
9 their identities are presently unknown these individuals and entities are designated
10 with the fictitious name of "Doe Defendants 1-10." When the true names and capacities
11 of said Doe Defendants 1-10 have been ascertained, Plaintiff will seek leave of court to
12 amend this complaint to allege their true names and capacities. Plaintiff is informed
13 and believes and based thereon alleges that each of the Doe Defendants 1-10, as an
14 agent, employee, and/or instrumentality of Defendant Holy See, is liable in some
15 manner for the acts, occurrences and omissions hereinafter alleged. Any reference or
16 allegation against Defendant Holy See includes Doe Defendants 1-10.

17 7. At all times relevant hereto, and upon information and belief, Roman
18 Catholic Archbishop of Agana, a corporation sole, in accordance with the discipline
19 and government of the Roman Catholic Church, is the legal name for Defendant
20 Archbishop of Agana, also known as Archdiocese of Agana. ("Agana Archdiocese"),
21 which is and has been at all time relevant hereto a non-profit corporation organized
22 and existing under the laws of Guam, authorized to conduct business and conducting
23 business in Guam, with its principal place of business in Guam. The Agana
24 Archdiocese is an entity under the control of the Holy See, based in Vatican City,
25 Rome, Italy. Agana Archdiocese is responsible and liable in whole or in part, directly
26 or indirectly, for the wrongful acts complained herein.

1 8. At all times material hereto, Defendants Capuchin Franciscans and
2 Capuchin Franciscans, Province of St. Mary (collectively referred to herein as the
3 “Capuchins”), were a religious order of priests who served various Catholic positions
4 throughout the United States, including positions in Guam. The Capuchin Franciscans
5 in the United States are divided into geographic areas of provinces, and the defendant
6 Capuchin Franciscans, Province of St. Mary, is one of those geographic area.

7 9. Upon information and belief, the Capuchin Franciscans had authority
8 and control over the Capuchin Franciscans, Province of St. Mary, including the
9 operations of the Missionary Diocese of Guam.

10 10. Upon further information and belief, the Capuchin defendants assigned
11 Father Louis Brouillard to serve the Agana Archdiocese at the Saint William Church in
12 Tumon, Guam, and the Capuchin defendants materially benefited from that
13 assignment.

14 11. On or about 1982, the Capuchin Franciscans established the Guam
15 community as the Star of the Sea, a Vice Province of the Capuchin Franciscans
16 Province of St. Mary. Upon information and belief, the Capuchin Franciscans had
17 control over both the Capuchin Franciscan Province of St. Mary and Capuchin
18 Franciscans Vice Province Custody of Star of the Sea, including Father Louis
19 Brouillard, and other capuchin Priests, Brothers and Friars in that province. Upon
20 further information and belief, the Capuchin Defendants participated in, if not directly
21 assigned Father Louis Brouillard to serve the Tumon Parish in Guam, and the
22 Capuchin defendants materially benefited from that assignment. The Capuchins are
23 responsible and liable in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, for the wrongful acts
24 complained of herein.

25 12. At all times relevant hereto, and upon information and belief, the Boy
26 Scouts of America (“BSA”) was a corporation authorized to do business in Guam, and
to this day, BSA regularly transacts business throughout Guam. At all times relevant

1 to this complaint, BSA authorized local councils and local organizations to charter,
2 sponsor, and operate Boy Scout troops throughout Guam, including defendant Boy
3 Scouts of America Aloha Council Chamorro District ("Aloha Council"). The BSA and
4 Aloha Council participated in, if not directly controlled, the selections of Scout leaders
5 and troops, and retained and exercised the ultimate authority to decide who could be
6 a Scout troop leader. The BSA and Aloha Council also had the right to control the
7 means and manner of the staffing, operation, and oversight of any Scout troop. In
8 exchange for the use of BSA's name, programming, and endorsement, the leaders and
9 members of the individual Scout troops would pay BSA an annual membership fee.
10 BSA is responsible and liable in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, for the
11 wrongful acts complained of herein.

12 13. At all times relevant hereto, and upon information and belief, the Aloha
13 Council, which is and has been a non-profit corporation that regularly conducted
14 business in Guam, and acted as an agent of BSA under its direction, supervision, and
15 jurisdiction. Aloha Council is responsible and liable in whole or in part, directly or
16 indirectly, for the wrongful acts complained of herein.

17 14. The BSA and Aloha Council operate Scouting programs, which invite
18 and seek out the participation of children. The BSA and Aloha Council, through their
19 Scout leaders, employees, servants, officers, volunteers, and/or agents, have control
20 over those activities involving children. BSA has the power to appoint, supervise,
21 monitor, restrict and fire each person working with children within the Boy Scout
22 program.

23 15. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant Louis Brouillard ("Brouillard"),
24 an individual and an agent of the Agana Archdiocese, was a member of the clergy of
25 the Agana Archdiocese, and a Catholic priest working for the Agana Archdiocese.
26 Brouillard was ordained as a Catholic Priest on December 17, 1948, in Guam where he
worked in parishes and schools until 1981. At all times relevant hereto, Brouillard was

1 also an employee, volunteer, and/or agent of the BSA, who worked as a scoutmaster
2 and performed duties for the Aloha Council. At all times relevant hereto, Brouillard
3 was a resident of Guam and is responsible and liable in whole or in part, directly or
4 indirectly, for the wrongful acts complained of herein. Defendant Brouillard currently
5 resides in the mainland United States.

6 16. Defendant-entities named herein as DOES 1-5, inclusive, are or at all
7 times relevant hereto, were insurance companies that provided general liability
8 coverage and/or excess level liability coverage pursuant to policies issued to the
9 Agana Archdiocese and/or Roman Catholic Church of Guam, the BSA, and the Aloha
10 Council. Defendant-individuals named here-in as DOES 6-50, inclusive, and at all
11 times relevant hereto, were agents, employees, representatives and/or affiliated
12 entities of the Agana Archdiocese and/or Roman Catholic Church, the BSA, and the
13 Aloha Council, whose true names and capacities are unknown to F.M. who therefore
14 sues such defendants by such fictitious names, and who will amend the Complaint to
15 show the true names and capacities of each such DOE defendant when ascertained.
16 DOES 6-50 assisted, aided and abetted and/or conspired with Brouillard and/or other
17 members of the Agana Archdiocese, the BSA, and/or the Aloha Council to conceal,
18 disguise, cover up, and/or promote the wrongful acts complained of herein. As such,
19 each such DOE is legally responsible in some manner for the events, happenings,
20 and/or tortious and unlawful conduct that caused the injuries and damages alleged in
21 this Complaint.

22 17. Each defendant is the agent, servant and/or employee of other
23 defendants, and each defendant was acting within the course and scope of his, her or
24 its authority as an agent, servant and/or employee of the other defendants.
25 Defendants, and each of them, are individuals, corporations, alter egos and
26 partnerships of each other and other entities which engaged in, joined in and
conspired with the other wrongdoers in carrying out the tortious and unlawful

1 activities described in this Complaint; and defendants, each of them, ratified the acts
2 of the other defendants as described in this Complaint.

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4 **III. INTRODUCTORY ALLEGATIONS**

5 **A. Culture of Sexually Predatory Behavior**

6 18. Since the inception of the priesthood many centuries ago, becoming a
7 Catholic priest has required numerous vows to be taken. Among them are a vow of
8 celibacy, obedience to the laws of both God and society, and a variety of
9 responsibilities that elevated priests, nuns, and entities that utilized the services of
10 priests and nuns, to a high status in the community. This elevation induced parents to
11 entrust their children to the care of priests and likewise induced children to submit to
12 the commands and will of priests.

13 19. The creation of the ritual of altar boy service as a component of the
14 Catholic mass and other religious services with the Catholic Church, if not originally
15 conceived as such, ultimately became a tool by which a sexually predatory priest
16 could gain access to young boys and such access was disguised in the form of
17 privileged opportunities by which the church invited certain young boys to serve as
18 altar boys, an opportunity that was viewed as a respectable and distinguished role for
19 a young boy in the community gave the boy status of wearing liturgical apparel
20 during church service and working side by side with the priests.

21 20. Further disguising the scheme to have sexual access to young boys was
22 the ritual of requiring altar boys to spend the night at the church rectory, ostensibly to
23 facilitate preparation for the following morning church services. By presenting the
24 overnight requests in this manner, priests routinely gained the approval of parents;
25 and often times the sexual abuses occurred during the night in their beds at the
26 priests' residences. These seemingly routine practices of having altar boys stay
overnight served a predatory priest with a steady supply of victims under the auspices

1 and pretense of formal church protocol, which allowed the church to continually
2 operate a veritable harem of young boys who were readily available to pedophiles
3 who utilized the stature of the church into deceiving the community to regard them as
4 high-level well intentioned officials.

5 21. The systematic and ongoing pattern of sexual abuse of young children
6 was characteristic of an internal society within the Defendant Agana Archdiocese and
7 whose norms were based on pedophilic conduct disguised by the rituals and
8 pageantry of liturgical services, together with the aura or prestige that was inculcated
9 in the community and which caused Catholic parishioners to place the highest level of
10 confidence and trust in the church and its clergy. On information and belief, this
11 internal society of sexual corruption sustained itself through a conspiratorial
12 arrangement between priests and high officials in the Agana Archdiocese whereby
13 they all understood and agreed to remain quiet about each other's sexual abuse
14 misconduct, to tolerate such misconduct, and to withhold information about such
15 misconduct from third parties including victims' parents or guardians and law
16 enforcements authorities, in order to protect the offenders and the Agana Archdiocese
17 , thereby placing their loyalty above their duty to protect the minor children and their
18 legal responsibilities.

19 22. Although BSA was originally conceived in the early twentieth century
20 out of a philosophy of good will aimed at promoting the healthy development of
21 young boys, the Catholic Church developed and maintained a relationship with the
22 BSA in Guam by which a pedophilic priest could exploit the opportunity to serve as a
23 scoutmaster for the specific purpose of having access to young boys. As alleged herein,
24 and on information and belief, this relationship between the BSA, the Aloha Council
25 and the Catholic Church resulted in numerous instances of sexual abuse and
26 molestation which were committed willfully by individual priests and were allowed
to occur due to the gross negligence and recklessness of the Agana Archdiocese, the

1 BSA, and the Aloha Council, which failed to properly oversee and manage this
2 relationship between the entities as alleged in more detail herein. On information and
3 belief, the BSA and the Aloha Council were willing to overlook and ignore the
4 sexually predatory conduct of a Catholic priest on Guam as part of a symbiotic
5 relationship between the entities by which the BSA and the Aloha Council gained
6 monetary revenues through the enrollment of young boys, and priests gained access to
7 boys to act out sexually abusive and predatory behaviors.

8 23. On information and belief, sexually abusive practices arising out of the
9 relationship between BSA, the Aloha Council, and the Agana Archdiocese were
10 another extension of the internal culture of sexual corruption and abuse that
11 characterized the Agana Archdiocese in Guam.

12 24. On information and belief, these sexually predatory norms were an
13 integral part of the standards and culture generated by the central authority of the
14 Roman Catholic Church based in Vatican City, Italy, which closely controlled the
15 operations of the Agana Archdiocese, and which aided and abetted such sexually
16 predatory and abusive practices by priests by failing to properly supervise the Agana
17 Archdiocese to prevent sexual misconduct, and engaging in actions to protect and
18 shield priests through such policies as transfers to other jurisdictions, maintaining an
19 internal code of silence, and choosing to remain willfully blind to the ongoing sexual
20 misconduct committed by Catholic priests.

21 25. These sexually predatory norms were also an integral part of the long-
22 term relationship between the Agana Archdiocese and the BSA which fostered an
23 environment conducive to the sexual abuse of young boys on Guam by encouraging
24 priests to serve as Scout leaders and exploiting the trust placed in the church by the
25 community of Guam such that parents willingly enrolled their young sons as Boy
26 Scouts and entrusted them to the priest-scout leaders during scouting events and
overnight outings, while the Agana Archdiocese and the BSA tolerated and remained

1 negligently blind to the rampant sexual abuse that was perpetuated on an ongoing
2 basis.

3 B. Factual Background Surrounding Child Sexual Abuse in the Catholic Church
4 in the United States

5 26. The crime of sexual abuse by clergy in the Roman Catholic Church and
6 its concealment by the Holy See, its appointed bishops, and policies is a longstanding
7 problem in the United States.
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1 27. The Apostolic Nunciature is the diplomatic mission of the Holy See to
2 the United States in Washington, DC.

3 28. From 1981 to 1986, the Rev. Thomas P. Doyle was an employee and
4 canon lawyer for the Apostolic Nunciature, or embassy, for the Holy See in
5 Washington, DC.

6 29. In 1985, a 92-page report on sexual abuse in the Catholic Church written
7 by Thomas P. Doyle, O.P. J. C.D., Mr. F. Ray Mouton, J.D., and Fr. Michael Peterson,
8 M.D., entitled "The Problem of Sexual Molestation by Roman Catholic Clergy:
9 Meeting the Problem in a Comprehensive and Responsible Manner" ("1985 Report")
10 was released confidentially to United States bishops. The Report urged immediate
11 action to address a widespread problem of sex abuse of children in the Church.

12 30. Thomas Doyle shared the 1985 Report with the Papal Nuncio to the
13 United States, Cardinal Pio Laghi, who traveled to the Holy See to discuss the Report.

14 31. The 1985 Report put the Holy See and United States bishops on notice of
15 "sexual molestation of children by Clerics (Priests, Permanent Deacons, Transient
16 Deacons), non-ordained Religious, lay employees and seminarians" in the Catholic
17 Church, and the need for immediate action.

18 a) The 1985 Report addresses "extraordinary issues [that] necessitated an
19 extraordinary response."

20 b) The 1985 Report outlines "Criminal Considerations, Civil
21 Considerations, Canonical Considerations, and Clinical Considerations .
22 . . not to mention the other substantial considerations such as Insurance
23 and Public Relations."

24 c) The 1985 Report states that "a real, present danger exists," that cases
25 were "arising with increased frequency," which were occurring "across
26 the country."

- 1 d) The 1985 Report states that the problem is not new and expresses
2 concern about “increased awareness, widespread publicity, and the
3 excellent educational programs available to children, which we all
4 support, shall increase the reporting of such incidents and increase the
5 likelihood that both civil and criminal actions shall be instituted against
6 the offender and those sought to be held legally responsible with the
7 wrongdoer.”
- 8 e) The 1985 Report notes the “circle of responsibility” for child sex abuse
9 extends to the Holy See and the “Holy Father himself.”
- 10 f) The 1985 Report warns that “[t]he effects of sexual abuse of children by
11 adults are long lasting and go well into adulthood” and that the
12 “negative impact of widespread sexual abuse of children and
13 involvement in other forms of illicit sexual activity by Catholic clergy
14 and religious cannot be underestimated. . . .”
- 15 g) The 1985 Report warns that “it is imperative to clearly understand that
16 transfer or removal [of an abusing priest] isolated from any other action
17 is far from adequate and could in fact lead to a presumption of
18 irresponsibility or even liability.”
- 19 h) The 1985 Report recommends that records of “alleged sexual abuse or
20 sexual misconduct as well as records of investigations should be kept in
21 the secret archives. . . .”
- 22 i) The 1985 Report states that the “diocesan bishop is bound to report only
23 to the Holy See in just about every case . . .”
- 24 j) The 1985 Report recommends the creation of a committee of four
25 bishops, a “Crisis Control Team,” and a “Policy and Planning Group” for
26 “dealing with probably the single most serious and far reaching problem
facing our Church today.”

1 32. The Holy See did not follow or institute the recommendations of the
2 1985 Report.

3 33. In the United States, there have been at least ten grand jury investigation
4 reports issued between 2002 and 2018 involving the sexual abuse of children by
5 Roman Catholic clergy:

- 6 a) Report of the April 'E' 2002 Westchester County Grand Jury Concerning
7 Complaints of Sexual Abuse and Misconduct against Minors by
8 Members of the Clergy (NY, 2002);
- 9 b) Report on the Investigation of the Diocese of Manchester (New
10 Hampshire Attorney General's Office, 2003);
- 11 c) Report of the Grand Jury (Philadelphia District Attorney, 2003)
12 [investigating child sex abuse in the Philadelphia Archdiocese];
- 13 d) Grand Jury Report (Suffolk County, NY, 2003);
- 14 e) The Sexual Abuse of Children in the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of
15 Boston (Commonwealth of Massachusetts Office of the Attorney
16 General, 2003);
- 17 f) A Report by the Attorney General on the Allegations of Sexual Abuse of
18 Children by Priests and Other Clergy Members Associated with the
19 Roman Catholic Church in Maine (2004);
- 20 g) Report of the Grand Jury (Philadelphia District Attorney, 2005)
21 [investigating child sex abuse in the Philadelphia Archdiocese];
- 22 h) Report of the Grand Jury (Philadelphia District Attorney, 2011)
23 [investigating child sex abuse in the Philadelphia Archdiocese];
- 24 i) Report of the Thirty-Seventh Statewide Investigating Grand Jury
25 (Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Office of Attorney General, 2016)
26 [investigating child sex abuse in six Pennsylvania dioceses];

1 j) 40th Statewide Investigating Grand Jury (Pennsylvania, 2018)
2 [investigating child sex abuse in six Pennsylvania dioceses].

3 34. In 2002, the Boston Globe issued an investigative report into sexual
4 abuse of children by clergy in the Boston Archdiocese, including facts regarding the
5 cover up of sex abuse by Cardinal Bernard Law, who was awarded by the Holy See
6 with a position as an archpriest at the papal basilica of Saint Mary Major in Rome after
7 he was forced to resign from the Boston Archdiocese. Cardinal Law also maintained
8 posts on Vatican committees, including the one that nominates bishops. The collective
9 knowledge of child sex abuse in the Catholic Church in the United States also has been
10 supplemented by secret settlements and agreements, individual prosecution of
11 individual perpetrators, and civil lawsuits dating back many decades, all of which
12 were required to be reported to the Holy See.

13 **C. Sexual Abuse Inflicted on Plaintiff F.M. as an Altar Boy and a Boy Scout**

14 35. In or around 1973-1980, around the ages of ten (10) through seventeen
15 (17), F.M. became an altar boy for the Barrigada Parish and the Tumon Parish, and a
16 Boy Scout. During this time, Brouillard was a priest, and was also an employee,
17 volunteer, and/or agent of the BSA, who worked as a scoutmaster and performed
18 duties for the Aloha Council.

19 36. During the period in which he served as a Boy Scout and an altar boy,
20 F.M. was sexually abused by Brouillard, both on church grounds and at Boy Scout
21 outings.

22 37. Over about a seven (7) year period, the altar boys, including F.M., would
23 meet before mass in Brouillard's room at the Barrigada and Tumon churches. During
24 the time they would be subjected to the presence of Brouillard walking around while
25 he exposed his private parts while he was getting dressed. On many other occasions
26 when F.M. was left alone with Brouillard, he insisted that F.M. shower with him.
While they were in the shower, Brouillard would soap F.M.'s back and then soap their

1 private parts. Brouillard would ask F.M. to lay down with him. While F.M. was in bed,
2 Brouillard would fondle his genitals and eventually made his way down to perform
3 oral sex on F.M. F.M. did not know what to think at this young age and was shocked
4 by Brouillard's conduct.

5 38. Brouillard would often reward the altar boys and boy scouts by taking
6 them out to McDonalds or other restaurants, all as part of his ongoing grooming
7 campaign as a sexual abuser of minors.

8 39. F.M. and the members of the Boy Scouts were required to meet or muster
9 at the church to study the Scouts Oath / Laws, and practice marching, drills, and map
10 reading, among other things.

11 40. The BSA has maintained that no boy can grow into the best kind of
12 citizen without recognizing his obligation to God. The first part of the Scout Oath is:
13 "On my honor to do my best to do my duty to God" and the 12th point of the Scout
14 Law is "A Scout is reverent." The BSA and Aloha Council encouraged its members to
15 be faithful in their religious duties and to serve the church, and as a result many of the
16 Boy Scout activities F.M. participated in revolved around the church in order to fulfill
17 the Scout Oath and Scout Laws.

18 41. Brouillard's sexually predatory practices extended to his service as a
19 scoutmaster for the BSA and the Aloha Council, in which he conducted regular outing
20 and would take F.M. and some of the boys scouts and altar boys swimming and
21 camping. On numerous occasions, while swimming, Brouillard removed all of his
22 clothes and would swim naked. Brouillard instructed the boys to remove their clothes
23 and swim naked, and Brouillard play with their private parts under the water. He
24 would also compare the penis sizes of the boy scouts and altar boys. F.M. was hesitant
25 to remove his clothes at first, but he remembered that they would go to McDonald's
26 afterwards for a treat and that they could earn merit badges this way.

1 42. Brouillard left Guam and relocated to Beroun, Minnesota ("MN").
2 Brouillard invited F.M. and his friend to spend the summer with him. Brouillard paid
3 for F.M.'s airfare to fly from Guam to Minneapolis, MN. F.M. traveled to MN and met
4 Brouillard there. F.M. stayed in a home adjacent to a Catholic Church. During F.M.'s
5 time in MN, Brouillard took F.M. on several road trips. The sexual activities and
6 behaviors of Brouillard in Guam continued during F.M.'s time in MN. During that
7 time, F.M. was forced to engage in sexual acts with Brouillard, and with another minor
8 at the same time. F.M. had his own bedroom, but Brouillard would walk around
9 naked in the house and would ask F.M. to lay with him in bed while he watched T.V.
10 Brouillard would then fondle F.M.'s penis and insist that F.M. play with his penis.
11 Brouillard would then move downward and start performing oral sex on F.M. This
12 occurred frequently during F.M.'s stay in Minnesota. Sometimes Brouillard insisted
13 that F.M. engage in sexual activity with his friend and that F.M. and the other minor
14 have sex with each other and with him also. Because Brouillard flew him to MN, F.M.
15 believed he was manipulated to do whatever Brouillard wanted him to do because
16 Brouillard had control over him.

17 43. Throughout these activities, F.M. was shocked and did not know what to
18 think about what was happening to him. Brouillard was a priest, so F.M. believed this
19 was normal at the time. He was afraid to tell his parents of what was happening to
20 him, because he was embarrassed. F.M. was confused and prayed to God for
21 guidance. Brouillard's sexual abuse is something F.M. can never forget because of the
22 embarrassment and negative sexual effect it had on him. Brouillard took advantage of
23 F.M.'s childhood and innocence.

24 44. Upon information and belief, other priests and representatives of the
25 Agana Archdiocese, including Bishop Apollinaris Baumgartner, Archbishop Anthony
26 S. Apuron, Monsignor Zoilo Camacho, now-deceased Father Antonio C. Cruz, and
 individuals named herein as DOE defendants, were aware of the sexual abuse

1 committed by Brouillard and deliberately remained quiet and withheld such
2 information from third parties including victim's parents or guardians and law
3 enforcement authorities, in order to protect Brouillard and the Agana Archdiocese,
4 thereby placing their loyalty to the church above their duty to protect the minor
5 children and their legal responsibilities.

6 45. Upon information and belief, the BSA and the Aloha Council knew of, or
7 should have known, that Brouillard was a sexual predator of young boys before he
8 sexually abused F.M. because Brouillard had been committing acts of sexual
9 molestation as a Boy Scout leader for approximately at least two and one-half decades
10 prior to sexually abusing F.M. It was well-known for years that Brouillard used his
11 positions as a scoutmaster to take boys swimming in the nude and to sexually abuse
12 Scout campers during overnight and day trips.

13
14 46. BSA has had a long history of sexual molestation and abuse of young
15 boys that has been documented extensively both in the media and through numerous
16 civil and criminal litigations throughout the United States. There have been numerous
17 Scout leaders that have been sentenced in criminal prosecution for acts of sexual
18 molestation of minor boys. As a general reference the following Internet links can be
19 viewed online:

20 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boy_Scouts_of_America

21 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boy_Scouts_of_America_sex_abuse_cases

22 <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2010/apr/29/boy-scouts-sexual-abuse-dykes>

23 <http://www.thenationaltriallawyers.org/2015/03/boy-scout-abuse/>

24 <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-boyscouts-abuse-idUSBRE89H0ZF20121018>

25 47. Upon information and belief, the BSA and Aloha Council were notified
26 regarding Brouillard's acts of sexual molestation. The BSA and Aloha Council had

1 known since the early 1920's that men like Brouillard were using their positions as
2 scoutmasters to groom and sexually abuse Boy Scouts.

3 48. Founded in 1910, the BSA is one of the largest youth organizations in the
4 United States with millions of members. Throughout the BSA's history, it has
5 consistently held itself out to the public as a "moral and safe" environment for boys to
6 participate in healthy outdoors activities and to be given proper guidance and
7 instructions. Millions of parents and Scouts have placed their trust in the BSA. An
8 estimated 20% of American boys have had contact with Scouting either as members or
9 by attending Boy Scout activities.

10 49. Upon information and belief, shortly after its inception, the BSA became
11 aware that a significant number of its adult Scout leaders, employees, servants,
12 officers, volunteers, and/or agents were using their position of trust and authority to
13 manipulate and sexually abuse young boys participating in the BSA's Scouting
14 program.

15 50. Surprisingly, the BSA still continued to promote the safety,
16 trustworthiness, and wholesomeness of its program, even though it has been secretly
17 removing scoutmasters for child sexual abuse at an alarming rate since the 1920s. Its
18 own records demonstrate that the BSA has long-known yet concealed from its
19 members, Scouts, and Scouts parents that Scouting attracts pedophiles in large
20 numbers and that Scouts, far from being safe, are at heightened risks of sexual abuse
21 by child molesters. The BSA misrepresented to members, Scouts and Scouts parents
22 that the Scouts were safe in Scouting programs.

23 51. Beginning in the 1920s, the BSA created and maintained a highly
24 confidential file system that is often referred to as the "Ineligible Volunteer" files. The
25 purpose of the Ineligible Volunteer files was to identify Scout leaders, employees,
26 servants, officers, and volunteers, and/or agents of the BSA who were considered
"ineligible" to hold positions as a Scout leader, who posed a danger to children

1 because of a variety of moral offenses and who were declared unfit to volunteer. One
2 of those moral offenses was "perversion" with children. The most common reason for
3 Scout leaders, employees, servants, officers, volunteers, and/or agents of the BSA to
4 be placed in the Ineligible Volunteer files has been allegations of sexual abuse of boys.
5 The majority of the cases on file are perversion cases, and the BSA has referred to the
6 subset of Ineligible Volunteer files as the "Perversion Files".

7 52. Upon information and belief, between 1965 and 1985, at least 1,200
8 "perversion" files were created for Scout leaders, employees, servants, officers,
9 volunteers, and/or agents of the BSA who had molested one or more children. There
10 was an average of more than one new child molester a week, and many of these
11 volunteers molested multiple Scouts and other boys. The BSA knew that not all
12 molesters in Scouting were caught each year, particularly because some of the
13 molesters were shown to have abused Scouts and other boys for several years before
14 detection.

15 53. The BSA went to significant lengths to keep the existence of their
16 Perversion File system and the problem of pedophiles Scout leaders a secret from its
17 members, Scouts, and Scout families. Upon information and belief, local councils, like
18 the Aloha Council, were instructed, and agreed, not to keep Perversion Files at their
19 offices, but rather to send everything to the BSA National Office. This was a material
20 risk that was unique to the Boy Scout program and was not something that F.M.,
21 F.M.'s parents/or guardians, or the general populations knew existed.

22 54. At some point in or about 1971, the Aloha Council was aware or should
23 have been aware that scoutmasters within the Aloha Council posed a danger of
24 sexually abusing Boy Scouts. The Aloha Council gained this knowledge through
25 reports of sexual abuse by scoutmasters operating within the Aloha Council's
26 geographic boundaries.

1 55. For example, on information and belief, in or about 1971 or 1972, the
2 Chamorro Council Scout Executive, Roger D. Pelz, reported that the assistant
3 scoutmaster of Troop 32, David Joseph Ellington, initiated sexual contact with two
4 minor boys at the U.S. Coast Guard Naval Station in Guam. Mr. Ellington
5 subsequently left the area and relocated to Phoenix, Arizona, where he attempted to
6 re-enroll in the BSA as a Scout leader, employee, servant, officer, volunteer, and/or
7 agent.

8 56. Despite knowing that more than a thousand men like Mr. Ellington had
9 used their positions in the BSA to groom and to sexually abuse children, the BSA and
10 Aloha Council never warned F.M., F.M.'s parents/or guardians, or other children
11 about danger of sexual abuse in Scouting.

12 57. Prior to the sexual molestation and abuse of F.M., BSA knew or should
13 have known that its Ineligible Volunteer Files and Perversion Files system did not
14 function as it was intended, was flawed, and in many cases was ineffective to address
15 the sustained problem of sexual abuse of young boys by Scout leaders, employees,
16 servants, officers, volunteers, and/or agents of the BSA. Despite that knowledge, the
17 BSA did nothing to educate its members, Scouts and Scouts parents of the
18 ineffectiveness of the screening and tracking system and process. The BSA did nothing
19 to educate or inform members, Scouts and Scouts parents of the enormity of the
20 pedophile problem, nor did the BSA take action to correct its screening and/or
21 education system.

22 58. Instead, the BSA and its local councils, including the Aloha Council, on
23 information and belief, intentionally and actively concealed the continuous and
24 systematic danger of sexual abuse of boys in their programs by Scout leaders. The BSA
25 and the Aloha Council also actively promoted and represented to the public that their
26 Scouting programs were safe and wholesome and that their Scout leaders were safe
and trustworthy.

1 59. The BSA and the Aloha Council knew that Scouting, a closed system
2 over which the Boys Scouts held exclusive control related to participation and access,
3 was and still continues to be used by child molesters to gain access to and the trust of
4 Scouts, other boys, their families and the community. The BSA and the Aloha Council
5 knew that the majority of boys who were abused occurred during one-on-one
6 situations, and that F.M., F.M.'s parents and/or guardians and the families of other
7 Boy Scouts would consider this to be a material risk. Nevertheless, the BSA and the
8 Aloha Council did nothing to warn F.M., F.M.'s parents/or guardians or any of the
9 other Boy Scouts or their parents and/or guardians of the risks of molestation by
10 Scout leaders, employees, servants, officers, volunteers, and/or agents of BSA, and the
11 BSA did nothing to change the Boy Scout program prior to the representations and
12 omission they made to F.M., F.M.'s parents and/or guardians, or any of the other Boy
13 Scouts or their parents and/or guardians regarding Brouillard. Instead, the BSA
14 continued to make the same representations and omission to F.M., F.M.'s parents
15 and/or guardians, or any of the other Boy Scouts or their parents and/or guardians,
16 knowing they were false and knowing they were being relied upon by them.

17 60. The BSA and the Aloha Council made these representations and
18 omissions with the intent of inducing F.M., F.M.'s parents and/or guardians, or any of
19 the other Boy Scouts or their parents and/or guardians, to rely on these
20 representations and omissions so they would continue to trust the BSA, Aloha
21 Council, and Brouillard and continue to pay to participate in Scouting.

22 61. The BSA and the Aloha Council knew that if they revealed the truth,
23 their revenues would sharply decrease, they would lose their prestige and reputation
24 as a "safe program for boys", and they would likely face liability for the thousand of
25 boys who had already been sexually abused by Scout leaders, employees, servants,
26 officers, volunteers, and/or agents of the BSA.

1 62. For example, upon information and belief, on or about December 4, 1972,
2 BSA's Executive Director of Registration and Subscription Services, Paul I. Ernst
3 ("Ernst"), sent a "personal and confidential" letter from the BSA's national
4 headquarters to "all Scout executives" with the subject "Maintaining Standards of
5 Leadership." In the letter, Ernst informed his Scout executives that he was enclosing
6 guidelines that were "carefully developed" by the BSA, but "because of the
7 misunderstandings which could develop if it were widely distributed", he instructed
8 them to avoid sharing it "beyond the top management of your council". The
9 memorandum outlined the manner in which local councils should report accusations,
10 and it urged that the policy be kept confidential, advised the BSA staff to tell unfit
11 leaders that their actions would not be reported to anyone including law enforcement,
12 and stated that in some instances, the BSA was even willing to re-admit leaders whose
13 names have been included in the confidential files.

14 63. Upon information and belief, in another letter from Ernst to a local
15 council executive, dated on or about December 15, 1981, regarding a reported sexual
16 predator Ernst wrote, "We have always asked that all the records in this type of
17 situation be kept in the national office and not in the local council office because of the
18 embarrassment that could be incurred if the wrong individuals would read the file."

19 64. The BSA's existing policies and procedures were not working to protect
20 the boys from being sexually abused by Scout leaders, employees, servants, officers,
21 volunteers, and/or agents of the BSA. Despite knowing that their policies were
22 insufficient, the BSA and the Aloha Council did nothing to warn F.M., F.M.'s parents
23 and/or guardians, or any of the other Boy Scouts or their parents and/or guardians of
24 that danger. Instead, they kept representing that the BSA program was completely
25 safe and its Scout leaders, employees, servants, officers, volunteers, and/or agents
26 were completely safe. Although the BSA eventually changed its policies and
procedure, it only did so after it was too late to protect F.M.

1 65. In or about 2012, the BSA was forced by court order to release over
2 20,000 pages of documentation on about 1,200 alleged child sex abuse cases within the
3 organization, covering the time period from approximately 1965 to 1985.

4 66. On information and belief, the BSA and the Aloha Council continues to
5 make false and misleading public statements regarding the risks of sexual abuse in
6 Scouting; continues to minimize and downplay the harm of sexual abuse to children in
7 Scouting; fails to reach out to provide support and assistance to boys it knows were
8 sexually abused by adult Scout leaders; continues to deny the truth about its historical
9 knowledge of the nature and extent of sexual abuse of scouts by adult Scout leaders;
10 and fails and refuses to take responsibility for their gross negligence for hiring,
11 retaining, or engaging the services of pedophiles.

12 **D. Louis Brouillard's Confession**

13 67. During the period of July, 2016, through September, 2016, Brouillard met
14 on several occasions with an investigator retained by other claimants counsel, in the
15 course of which Brouillard made several admissions regarding his past sexual abuse of
16 minor boys while serving in both his capacities as a priest and as a scoutmaster in
17 Guam.

18 68. As a follow up to the meetings with the investigator, on or about October
19 03, 2016, Brouillard signed a statement admitting to sexually abusing at least twenty
20 (20) boys. A true and accurate copy of Brouillard's statement is attached hereto as
21 Exhibit "1". While the statement contains admissions, it also contains remarks that
22 seek to minimize the misconduct as reflected in the excerpts below:

- 23 a) "My name is Father Louis Brouillard. I am a retired Roman Catholic
24 priest. ...I served the diocese of Guam in the 1940s through 1970s and
25 held many positions in the church."
26 b) "Looking back now, I realize that I crossed the line with some of my
actions and relationship with the boys."

- 1 c) "During some of the sex education talks, while at Santa Teresita, I did
2 touch the penises of some of the boys and some of the boys did
3 perform oral sex on me. Some of the incidents took place in Mangilao
4 at the rectory of the Santa Teresita Church. Because of the many years
5 that have passed, I do not remember the exact dates and times or the
6 names of the boys involved. There may have been 20 or more boys
7 involved. Other locations where the sexual contact may have
8 happened would be at San Vicente and Father Duenas Memorial
9 Schools."
- 10 d) "At that time, I did believe that the boys enjoyed the sexual contact
11 and I also had self gratification as well."
- 12 e) "I have come to learn the name of one of the boys I had sexual contact
13 with at the Santa Teresita rectory. His name is Leo Tudela. ... I
14 apologize to you Leo and the rest of the boys that I may have
15 harmed. I regret with all my heart any wrong I did to them. I pray for
16 all the boys I may have harmed and ask for their forgiveness from
17 God."
- 18 f) "While in Guam my actions were discussed and confessed to area
19 priests as well as Bishop Apollinaris Baumgartner who had
20 approached me to talk about the situation. I was told to try to do
21 better and say prayers as a penance."
- 22 g) "I believe the Catholic Church should be honest and truthful
23 regarding what happened on Guam during my time there."

24 69. At all times relevant hereto, Brouillard sexually abused F.M. when F.M.
25 was a minor and committed such acts while serving as a priest in the Malojloj Parish,
26 in both of his capacities as an agent and employee of the Agana Archdiocese, and/or
while working as a scoutmaster for the BSA and the Aloha Council, which are
vicariously liable for his actions.

70. The Holy See, Agana Archdiocese, the BSA, the Aloha Council, and
DOES 1-50, inclusive, knew or should have known, that Brouillard had sexually
abused F.M. and rather than reporting the matter to law enforcement and without
intervening so as to prevent Brouillard from engaging in additional instances of sexual

1 abuse, and without seeking to have Brouillard acknowledge and take responsibility
2 for his wrongful actions, they assisted Brouillard with the specific purpose or design
3 to keep Brouillard's misconduct hidden and secret; to hinder or prevent Brouillard's
4 apprehension and prosecution; and to protect the BSA, Aloha Council, Agana
5 Archdiocese, as well as the Roman Catholic church as an international institution.
6 Such tactics included paying Brouillard a monthly stipend for many years up until this
7 time, despite being inactive as a priest.

8 71. To this day, the Agana Archdiocese, the BSA, the Aloha Council, DOES
9 1-50 never contacted F.M., F.M.'s family, or children they know Brouillard had sexual
10 contact with. The Agana Archdiocese, the BSA, the Aloha Council, and DOES 1-50
11 have been content with the situation that any other children that were sexually abused
12 by Brouillard while he was serving as a priest and/or scoutmaster, will remain
13 affected by guilt, shame and emotional distress.

14 72. Despite the prolonged and egregious sexual abuse, spanning a period of
15 several decades, neither the BSA, the Aloha Council, the Agana Archdiocese nor the
16 Roman Catholic Church ever formally disciplined Brouillard.

17 73. In fact, the Agana Archdiocese has paid and continues to pay up through
18 present time, sums of money to Brouillard on a regular basis, ostensibly under the
19 guise of a retirement stipend. Brouillard's name was included on a list released by the
20 Duluth diocese in December, 2013, of priests who had been credibly accused of sexual
21 abuse of young persons while serving in the diocese.

22 74. The criminal offense of Child Abuse is defined in 9 GCA § 31.30, which
23 states in pertinent part as follows:

24 a) A person is guilty of child abuse when:

25 1) He subjects a child to cruel mistreatment; or

26 2) Having a child in his care or custody or under his control, he:

(B) subjects that child to cruel mistreatment; or

(C) unreasonably causes or permits the physical or, emotional health of that child to be endangered

75. Under 19 GCA § 13101, the following relevant definitions are provided:

b) Abused or neglected child means a child whose physical or mental health or welfare is harmed or threatened with harm by the acts or omissions of the person(s) responsible for the child's welfare;

d) Child means a person under the age of 18 years;

t) Harm to a child's physical health or welfare occurs in a case where there exists evidence of injury, including but not limited to:

(2) Any case where the child has been the victim of a sexual offense as defined in the Criminal and Correctional Code; or

(3) Any case where there exists injury to the psychological capacity of a child such as failure to thrive, extreme mental distress, or gross emotional or verbal degradation as is evidenced by an observable and substantial impairment in the child's ability to function within a normal range of performance with due regard to the child's culture(.)

76. Under 9 GCA § 25A201, "sexual conduct" with a minor is defined as follows:

(o) Sexual Conduct means acts of sexual penetration, sexual contact, masturbation, bestiality, deviate sexual intercourse, sadomasochistic abuse, or lascivious exhibition of the genital or public area of a minor.

77. Under 9 GCA § 25.10(8), "sexual contact" is defined as follows:

(8) Sexual Contact includes the intentional touching of a victim's or actor's intimate parts of the intentional touching of the clothing covering the immediate area of the victim's or actor's intimate parts, if that intentional touching can reasonably be construed as being for the purpose of sexual arousal or gratification.

78. Under 9 GCA § 28.65, the crime of Indecent Exposure is set forth in pertinent part as follows:

1 (a) A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the second degree if the
2 person engages in sexual contact with another person and if any of the
3 following circumstances exists:

4 (1) that other person is under fourteen (14) years of age;

5 (2) that other person is at least fourteen (14) but less than sixteen (16)
6 years of age and the actor is a member of the same household as the
7 victim, or is related by blood or affinity to the fourth degree to the victim,
8 or is in a position of authority over the victim and the actor used this
9 authority to coerce the victim to submit.

10 79. Under 9 GCA § 28.65, the crime of Indecent Exposure is set forth in
11 pertinent part as follows:

12 A person is guilty of indecent exposure if he exposes his genitals or
13 performs any other lewd act under circumstances in which his conduct is
14 likely to be observed by any person who would be offended or alarmed.

15 80. Under 19 GCA § 13201(b), the following are required to report child abuse:

16 (b) Persons required to report suspected child abuse under Subsection (a)
17 include, but are not limited to, ... clergy member of any religious faith, or
18 other similar functionary or employee of any church, place of worship, or
19 other religious organization whose primary duties consist of teaching,
20 spreading the faith, church governance, supervision of a religious order, or
21 supervision or participation in religious ritual and worship, ...

22 **IV. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

23 **Child Sexual Abuse [Against Defendant Brouillard]**

24 81. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through
25 80 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

26 82. Brouillard committed the offense of Second Degree Criminal Sexual
Misconduct, as set forth in 9 GCA § 25.20, by engaging in sexual contact with F.M.
when F.M. was under fourteen (14) years of age.

1 83. Brouillard committed the offense of Indecent Exposure, as set forth in 9
2 GCA § 28.65 , when he exposed his genitals in the presence of F.M. in which his
3 conduct offended and alarmed F.M., in his position as a priest and/or scoutmaster.

4 84. Brouillard committed the offense of Child Abuse, as set forth in 9 GCA §
5 31.30, in his position as a priest and/or scoutmaster, by subjecting F.M. to cruel
6 mistreatment, including but not limited to having F.M., who was a child at the time
7 pursuant to 19 GCA § 13101(d), under his care, custody, or control, unreasonably
8 caused or permitted the physical or emotional health of the child to be endangered.

9 85. As a direct and proximate consequence of Brouillard's misconduct, in his
10 position as a priest and/or scoutmaster, F.M. was an abused or neglected child within
11 the meaning of 19 GCA § 13101(b) because his physical or mental health or welfare
12 was and continues to be harmed by the acts or omissions of Brouillard, who was
13 responsible for the child's welfare. Moreover, as Brouillard's misconduct constitutes
14 the commission of one or more criminal offenses, F.M. has suffered harm to a child's
15 physical health or welfare within the meaning of 19 GCA § 13101(t)(2) because F.M.
16 was the victim of a sexual offense as defined in the Criminal and Correctional Code (9
17 GCA).

18 86. As a direct and proximate consequence of Brouillard's misconduct, in his
19 position as a priest and a scoutmaster, F.M. has suffered, and continues to suffer, great
20 pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem,
21 disgrace, humiliation, and loss of enjoyment of life.

22 87. By engaging in the conduct described herein, in his position as a priest
23 and a scoutmaster, Brouillard acted with malice, oppression, and/or fraud, entitling
24 F.M. to exemplary and punitive damages.
25
26

V. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Child Sexual Abuse [Against Defendants Holy See, Agana Archdiocese, BSA, Aloha Council, and DOES 1-50]

88. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 87 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

89. The Holy See, through the Supreme Roman Pontiff, also known as the Pope, appoints the bishop of the Agana Archdiocese.

90. The bishop of the Agana Archdiocese can only be suspended, removed, transferred, or relieved by the Holy See, through the Supreme Roman Pontiff.

91. The Holy See had notice of the problem of the sexual abuse of children in the Church in the United States.

92. Defendants Holy See, Agana Archdiocese, BSA, Aloha Council, and DOES 1-50 (collectively "Defendants" as alleged in this cause of action) are vicariously liable for the sexual abuse committed upon F.M. by Brouillard. Public policy dictates that Defendants should be held responsible for Brouillard's wrongful conduct under the theory commonly referred to as *Respondent Superior*.

93. For the reasons set forth in the incorporated paragraphs of this Complaint, the sexual abuse of F.M. arose from and was incidental to Brouillard's employment with, or service on behalf of the Holy See, Agana Archdiocese, the BSA, and the Aloha Council, and while Brouillard was acting within the scope of his employment with the Agana Archdiocese and service on behalf of the BSA or its Aloha Council, at the time he committed the acts of sexual abuse, which were foreseeable to Defendants.

94. Defendants, on information and belief, ratified and/or approved of Brouillard's sexual abuse by failing to adequately investigate, discharge, discipline and/or supervise Brouillard and other priests, Scout leaders, employees, servants,

1 officers, volunteers, and/or agents known by Defendants to have sexually abused
2 children, or to have been accused of sexually abusing children; by concealing evidence
3 of Brouillard's sexual abuse both as a priest and as a scoutmaster; failing to intervene
4 to prevent ongoing and/or further sexual abuse; by failing to report the sexual abuse
5 as required under 19 GCA § 13201(b); by allowing Brouillard for decades to continue
6 in service as a Catholic priest working for the Agana Archdiocese and as a scoutmaster
7 for the BSA and its Aloha Council.

8 95. Despite the pretense of policies and procedures to investigate and
9 address instances of child sexual abuse by priests working for the Agana Archdiocese,
10 and serving as Scout leaders on behalf of the BSA and the Aloha Council, as well as
11 their employees, servants, officers, volunteers, and/or agents. Defendants, on
12 information and belief, implemented such policies and procedures for the purpose of
13 avoiding scandal, to maintain secrecy and to preserve loyalty to fellow clergy of the
14 Agana Archdiocese, and to serve as Scout leaders on behalf of the BSA and the Aloha
15 Council, as well as their employees, servants, officers volunteers, and/or agents,
16 including child molesting clergy working for the Agana Archdiocese, and serving as
17 Scout leaders on behalf of the BSA and the Aloha Council, rather than the protection of
18 children. Such hypocritical conduct by Defendants has served to systematically
19 encourage, perpetuate and promote sexually abusive conduct by priests both in their
20 role as clergy for the Agana Archdiocese, and as Scout leaders for the BSA and the
21 Aloha Council.

22 96. Defendant Agana Archdiocese either had actual knowledge of
23 Brouillard's sexual abuse of numerous other minors whom Brouillard victimized, or
24 could have, or should have, reasonably foreseen that Brouillard was committing and
25 would commit sexual abuse of other minors. Such knowledge included direct
26 awareness by former Agana Archbishop Apollinaris Baumgartner, as reflected in the
following excerpt from Brouillard's statement attached hereto as Exhibit "1":

1 “While in Guam my actions were discussed and confessed to
2 area priests as well as Bishop Apollinaris Baumgartner who
3 had approached me to talk about the situation. I was told to
4 try to do better and say prayers as a penance.”

5 97. Defendants BSA and its Aloha Council either had actual knowledge of
6 Brouillard’s sexual abuse of numerous other minors whom Brouillard victimized, or
7 could have, or should have, reasonably foreseen that Brouillard was committing and
8 would commit sexual abuse of other minors. To date the BSA has acknowledged that
9 Brouillard victimized minor boys while serving as a scoutmaster, as reflected in the
10 excerpts taken from an interview with Jeff Sulzbach, the chief executive officer of the
11 Boy Scouts of America Aloha Council on March 5, 2017, attached hereto as Exhibit “2”:

12 “Upon learning of the reports, we took immediate action to
13 preclude individual (Brouillard) from any further
14 participation in the scouting program.” Though Sulzbach
15 could not say when exactly the Boy Scouts became aware of
16 the reports of Brouillard’s sexual abuse of children on Guam,
 he said it was possible that the organization did not take
 action against the priest until sometime after the 1970s.”

17 98. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants’ above – described
18 conduct, F.M. has suffered, and continues to suffer, great pain of mind and body,
19 shock, emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation,
20 and loss of enjoyment of life.

21 99. By engaging in the conduct described herein, Defendants acted with
22 malice, oppression, and/or fraud, entitling F.M. to exemplary and punitive damages.

23 **VI. THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

24 **Negligence [Against All Defendants]**

25 100. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through
26 99 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

1 101. Defendants Brouillard, Agana Archdiocese, BSA, Aloha Council, and
2 DOES 1-50 (collectively “Defendants” as alleged in this cause of action) had a duty to
3 protect F.M. when he was entrusted to Brouillard’s care by F.M.’s parents. F.M.’s care,
4 welfare, and/or physical custody were temporarily entrusted to Defendants, and
5 Defendants accepted the entrusted care of F.M. As such, Defendants owed to F.M., as a
6 child at the time, a special duty of care, in addition to a duty of ordinary care, and
7 owed to F.M. the higher duty of care that adults dealings with children owe to protect
8 them from harm.

9 102. By virtue of this unique authority and position as a Roman Catholic
10 priest and/or a scoutmaster, on information and belief, Brouillard was able to identify
11 vulnerable victims and their families upon which he could perform such sexual abuse;
12 to manipulate his authority to procure compliance with his sexual demands from his
13 victims; to induce the victims to continue to allow the abuse; and to coerce them not to
14 report it to any other persons or authorities. As a priest and as a scoutmaster,
15 Brouillard had unique access to a position of authority within Roman Catholic families
16 and/or families that were actively involved in activities sponsored by the BSA and its
17 Aloha Council, like the family of F.M. such access, authority and reverence was known
18 to the Defendants and encouraged by them.

19 103. Defendants, by and through their agents, servants and employees, knew
20 or reasonably should have known, of Brouillard’s sexually abusive and exploitative
21 propensities and/or that Brouillard was an unfit agent. If was foreseeable that if
22 Defendants did not adequately exercise or provide the duty of care owed to children
23 in their care, including but not limited to F.M., the children entrusted to Defendants’
24 care would be vulnerable to sexual abuse by Brouillard.

25 104. Defendants breached their duty of care to the minor F.M. by allowing
26 Brouillard to come into contact with F.M. as a child without supervision; by failing to
adequately supervise, or negligently retaining Brouillard whom they permitted and

1 enabled to have access to F.M.; by failing to properly investigate; by failing to inform,
2 or concealing from F.M.'s parents, guardians, or law enforcement officials that
3 Brouillard was or may have been sexually abusing minors; by holding out Brouillard
4 to F.M.'s parents or guardians, and to the community of Guam at large, as being in
5 good standing and trustworthy as a person of stature and integrity. Defendants
6 cloaked within the façade of normalcy Brouillard's contact with F.M. and/or with
7 other minors who were victims of Brouillard, and deliberately concealed and
8 disguised the sexual abuse committed by Brouillard.

9 105. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' above - described
10 conduct, F.M. has suffered, and continues to suffer, great pain or mind and body,
11 shock, emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation,
12 and loss of enjoyment of life.

13 106. By engaging in the conduct described herein, Defendants acted with
14 malice, oppression, and/or fraud, entitling F.M. to exemplary and punitive damages.

15 16 **VII. FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

17 **Negligent Supervision**

18 **[Against Defendants Holy See, Agana Archdiocese, the BSA, the Capuchin**
19 **Franciscans, the Capuchin Franciscans Province of St. Mary, the Aloha Council, and**
20 **DOES 1-50]**

21 107. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference pages 1 through 106 of
22 this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

23 108. Defendants Holy See, Archdiocese, the Capuchin Franciscans, the
24 Capuchin Franciscans Province of St. Mary, the BSA, Aloha Council, and DOES 1-50
25 (collectively "Defendants" as alleged in this cause of action) had a duty to provide
26 reasonable supervision of both Brouillard and the minor child, F.M.; to use reasonable
care in investigating Brouillard; and to provide adequate warning to F.M.'s family, and

1 to families of other children who were entrusted to Brouillard, of Brouillard's sexually
2 abusive and exploitative propensities and unfitness.

3 109. Defendants, by and through their agents, servants and employees, knew
4 or reasonably should have known of Brouillard's sexually abusive and exploitative
5 propensities and/or that Brouillard was an unfit agent. Despite such knowledge,
6 Defendants negligently failed to supervise Brouillard in his position of trust and
7 authority as a parish priest and/or scoutmaster, where he was able to commit the
8 wrongful acts against F.M. alleged herein. Defendants failed to provide reasonable
9 supervision of Brouillard, failed to use reasonable care in investigating Brouillard, and
10 failed to provide adequate warning to F.M.'s family regarding Brouillard's sexually
11 abusive and exploitative propensities and unfitness. Defendants further failed to take
12 reasonable measures to prevent future sexual abuse.

13 110. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' above - described
14 conduct, F.M. has suffered, and continues to suffer, great pain of mind and body, shock,
15 emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, and loss
16 of enjoyment of life.

17 111. By engaging in the conduct described herein, Defendants acted with
18 malice, oppression, and/or fraud, entitling F.M. to exemplary and punitive damages.

19
20 **VIII. FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

21 **Negligent Hiring and Retention**

22 **[Against Defendants Holy See, Agana Archdiocese, the Capuchin Franciscans, the**
23 **Capuchin Franciscans Province of St. Mary, BSA, Aloha Council, and DOES 1-50]**

24 112. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through
25 111 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

26 113. Defendants Holy See, Agana Archdiocese, the Capuchin Franciscans, the
Capuchin Franciscans Province of St. Mary, BSA, Aloha Council, and DOES 1-50

1 (collectively “Defendants” as alleged in this cause of action) had a duty not to hire,
2 retain, or engage the services of Brouillard in light of his sexually abusive and
3 exploitative propensities.

4 114. Defendants, by and through their agents, servants and employees knew,
5 or reasonably should have known, of Brouillard’s sexually abusive and exploitative
6 propensities and/or that Brouillard was an unfit agent. Despite such knowledge and/or
7 opportunity to learn of Brouillard’s misconduct, Defendants negligently hired, retained,
8 or engaged the services of Brouillard in his position of trust and authority as a parish
9 priest and scoutmaster, where he was able to commit the wrongful acts against F.M.
10 alleged herein. Defendants failed to properly evaluate Brouillard in advance by failing
11 to conduct necessary screening; failed to properly evaluate Brouillard’s conduct and
12 performance as an employee of, or provider of services to the Defendants; and failed to
13 exercise the due diligence incumbent upon employers to investigate employee
14 misconduct, or to take appropriate disciplinary action, including immediate termination
15 and reporting and referral of Brouillard’s sexual abuse to appropriate authorities.
16 Defendants negligently continued to retain Brouillard in his service as a Catholic priest
17 and scoutmaster, working or providing services for Defendants, which enabled him to
18 continue engaging in the sexually abusive and predatory behavior described herein.

19 115. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants’ above – described
20 conduct, F.M. has suffered, and continues to suffer, great pain of mind and body, shock,
21 emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, and loss
22 of enjoyment of life.

23 116. By engaging in the conduct described herein, Defendants acted with
24 malice, oppression, and/or fraud, entitling F.M. to exemplary and punitive damages.
25
26

IX. SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Breach of Fiduciary Duty And/Or Confidential Relationship

[Against All Defendants]

117. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 116 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

118. By holding Brouillard out as a qualified priest and a person of stature and integrity within the Holy See, Catholic Archdiocese, Defendants Agana Archdiocese, the Capuchin Franciscans, the Capuchin Franciscans Province of St. Mary, and DOES 1-50, together with Brouillard himself, invited, counseled, encouraged and induced the Catholic community of Guam, including parents or guardians of children, and particularly parents or guardians of children serving as altar boys and children eligible to serve as altar boys, to have trust and confidence in the Agana Archdiocese and its priests and to entrust their children to the company of priests and specifically to Brouillard, including allowing their children to be alone with Brouillard without supervision, and to spend nights at a church facility where Brouillard resided. Through such actions, Defendants collectively created and entered into a fiduciary and/or confidential relationship with its parishioners, including Catholic parents or guardians and their children, and in particular, children who provided services to the Agana Archdiocese that included serving as altar boys. Accordingly, Defendants collectively created and entered into a fiduciary and/or confidential relationship specifically with the minor child F.M.

119. By holding Brouillard out as a safe, trustworthy and highly ethical scoutmaster with integrity, Defendants Agana Archdiocese, BSA, Aloha Council and DOES 1–50, together with Brouillard himself, invited, counseled, encouraged and induced the community of Guam, including parents or guardians of children to join the Boy Scouts; and particularly as to parents or guardians of children who were already paid members of the BSA and Aloha Council, to have trust and confidence in the BSA,

1 the Aloha Council and its Scout leaders, employees, servants, officers, volunteers,
2 and/or agents, and to entrust their children to the company of scoutmasters and
3 specifically to Brouillard, including allowing their children to be alone with Brouillard
4 without supervision, and to camp out over night at BSA and Aloha Council activities.
5 Defendants Agana Archdiocese, BSA, and Aloha Council actively exploited the
6 reputation of the Catholic Church for the purpose of encouraging membership of the
7 Boy Scouts, thereby facilitating the availability of minor boys to a pedophilic priest. In
8 this way, Defendants Agana Archdiocese, BSA, and Aloha Council, maintained a
9 symbiotic relationship by which each recruited minors for sexual pleasures. Through
10 such actions, Defendants collectively created and entered into a fiduciary and/or
11 confidential relationship with its members, including parents or guardians and their
12 children, and in particular, children who were members of the BSA and the Aloha
13 Council. Accordingly, Defendants collectively created and entered into a fiduciary
14 and/or confidential relationship specifically with the minor child F.M.

15 120. Through such fiduciary and/or confidential relationship, Defendants
16 collectively caused parents or guardians to entrust their children to members of the
17 Agana Archdiocese, serving both in their role as priests and scoutmasters, and
18 specifically entrusted their children to Brouillard, including the parents of F.M., which
19 resulted in F.M. serving as an altar boy and spending one or more nights at a church
20 facility where Brouillard resided and/or joining and becoming a member of the BSA
21 and its Aloha Council and participating in its activities, resulting in the subject acts of
22 sexual abuse described herein.

23 121. Defendants collectively breached their fiduciary and/or confidential
24 relationship with the minor child F.M. by violating the trust and confidence placed in
25 them by parishioners and/or members, and specifically by the minor child F.M., and by
26 engaging in the wrongful acts described in this Complaint.

1 122. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' above - described
2 conduct, F.M. has suffered, and continues to suffer, great pain of mind and body, shock,
3 emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, and loss
4 of enjoyment of life.

5 123. By engaging in the conduct described herein, Defendants acted with
6 malice, oppression, and/or fraud, entitling F.M. to exemplary and punitive damages.

7 **X. SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

8 **Intentional Infliction of Emotion Distress**

9 **[Against Defendants Holy See, Agana Archdiocese, Capuchins, and DOES 1-___]**

10 124. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through
11 123 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

12 125. The acts and conduct of the Holy See, Agana Archdiocese, Capuchins, and
13 DOES 1-___, in providing Brouillard, a serial sexual predator to children, with direct
14 access to children including Plaintiff and refusing to report or stop his sexual abuses,
15 were extreme and outrageous.

16 126. By engaging in such acts and conduct, the Holy See, Agana Archdiocese,
17 Capuchins, and DOES 1-47 intended to cause, or had reckless disregard of the
18 probability of causing, Plaintiff to suffer severe emotional distress, including but not
19 limited to great pain of mind and body, shock, physical manifestations of emotional
20 distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, and loss of
21 enjoyment of life.

22 127. As an actual and proximate result of this extreme and outrageous acts and
23 conduct, Plaintiff was sexually abused and suffered and continues to suffer severe
24 emotional distress.

25 128. As a direct and proximate result of these acts and conduct, Plaintiff
26 suffered general and special damages.

129. By engaging in the conduct described herein, the Holy See, Agana Archdiocese, Capuchins, and DOES 1-47 acted with malice, oppression, and/or fraud, entitling Plaintiff to exemplary and punitive damages.

XI. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff F.M. requests judgment against all Defendants on all counts as follows:

1. For all general, special, exemplary and punitive damages, as allowed by law in a sum to be proven at trial and in an amount not less than \$5,000,000.00;
2. For costs and fees incurred herein;
3. Attorneys' fees, as permitted by law; and
4. For other such and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

XII. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff F.M., through his undersigned counsel, hereby demands a jury trial of six (6) be sought to hear the above-entitled and enumerated action.

Respectfully submitted this 14 day of January, 2019.

BERMAN O'CONNOR & MANN

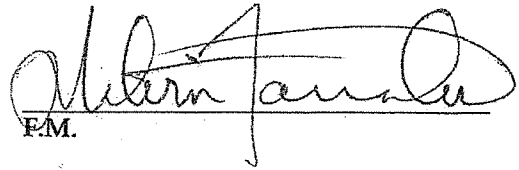
By: 

MICHAEL J. BERMAN, ESQ.

VERIFICATION

I, the undersigned, am the Plaintiff in the above-entitled matter; and I declare, under the penalty of perjury, that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, except as to matters which are therein stated on information or belief; and as to those matters I believe them to be true.

Dated: 1-15-2019


F.M.